

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON**

**CAROLYN BYRNE,**

**Plaintiff,**

**Case No. 3:11-cv-353**

**vs.**

**Judge Thomas M. Rose**

**MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,  
Commissioner of Social Security,**

**Magistrate Judge Sharon L. Ovington**

**Defendant.**

---

**ENTRY AND ORDER OVERRULING BYRNE'S OBJECTIONS (Doc. #15)  
TO THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS; ADOPTING THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S  
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Doc. #14) IN ITS ENTIRETY;  
AFFIRMING THE COMMISSIONER'S NON-DISABILITY  
DETERMINATION AND TERMINATING THIS CASE**

---

Carolyn Byrne (“Byrne”) brought this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) for judicial review of the decision of the Defendant Commissioner of Social Security (the “Commissioner”) that she is not disabled and, therefore, not entitled to Social Security disability benefits. On November 29, 2012, United States Magistrate Judge Sharon L. Ovington entered a Report and Recommendations (doc. #14) recommending that the Commissioner’s Decision be affirmed. Byrne subsequently filed Objections (doc. #15) and the Commissioner has responded (doc. #16).<sup>1</sup> This matter is, therefore, ripe for decision.

---

<sup>1</sup>The Commissioner’s document is styled as “Defendant’s Objections To the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendations.” However, since the document includes no objections to the Report and Recommendations and argues for adoption, it will be considered a Response to Byrne’s Objections.

Byrne sought financial assistance from the Social Security Administration by applying for Disability Insurance Benefits (“DIB”) and Supplemental Security Income (“SSI”) in May of 2008. Byrne claims that she has been disabled since December 18, 2007, due to neck and back problems, having one kidney, bone loss and depression.

The Commissioner denied Byrne’s application initially and on reconsideration. Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) Carol K. Bowen (“Bowen”) then held a hearing following which she determined that Byrne is not disabled. The Appeals Council denied Byrne’s request for review and ALJ Bowen’s decision became the Commissioner’s final decision. Byrne then appealed to this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

As required by 28 U.S.C. §636(b) and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 72(b), the District Judge has made a de novo review of the record in this case. Based upon the reasoning and citations of authority set forth in the Magistrate Judge’s Report and Recommendations (doc. #14) and in Byrne’s Objections (doc. #15) and the Commissioner’s Response (doc. #16), as well as upon a thorough de novo review of this Court’s file and a thorough review of the applicable law, this Court adopts the aforesaid Report and Recommendations in its entirety.

This Court’s function is to determine whether the record as a whole contains substantial evidence to support the ALJ’s decision. *Bowen v. Commissioner of Social Security*, 478 F.3d 742, 745-46 (6th Cir. 2007). This Court must also determine whether the ALJ applied the correct legal criteria. *Id.*

Regarding the substantial evidence requirement, the ALJ’s findings must be affirmed if they are supported by “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971)(citing *Consolidated*

*Edison Company v. NLRB*, 305 U.S. 197, 229 (1938)); *Landsaw v. Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 803 F.2d 211, 213 (6th Cir. 1986). Substantial evidence is more than a mere scintilla, but only so much as would be required to prevent a directed verdict (now judgment as a matter of law) against the ALJ/Commissioner if this case were being tried to a jury. *Foster v. Bowen*, 853 F.2d 483, 486 (6th Cir. 1988); *NLRB v. Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company*, 306 U.S. 292, 300 (1939).

The second judicial inquiry - reviewing the ALJ's legal criteria - may result in reversal even if the record contains substantial evidence supporting the ALJ's factual findings. See *Bowen*, 478 F.3d at 746. A reversal based on the ALJ's legal criteria may occur, for example, when the ALJ has failed to follow the Commissioner's "own regulations and where that error prejudices a claimant on the merits or deprives the claimant of a substantial right." *Bowen*, 478 F.3d at 746(citing in part *Wilson v. Commissioner of Social Security*, 378 F.3d 541, 546-47 (6th Cir. 2004)).

In this case, the ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and the ALJ has applied the correct legal criteria. WHEREFORE, based upon the aforesaid, Byrne's Objections to the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendations (doc. #15) are OVERRULED, and this Court adopts the Report and Recommendations of the United States Magistrate Judge (doc. #14) in its entirety. The Commissioner's decision that Byrne was not disabled and, therefore, not entitled to benefits under the Social Security Act is AFFIRMED. Finally, the captioned cause is hereby ordered terminated upon the docket records of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, at Dayton.

**DONE** and **ORDERED** in Dayton, Ohio, this Second Day of January, 2013.

**s/Thomas M. Rose**

---

JUDGE THOMAS M. ROSE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Copies furnished to:  
Counsel of Record